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ART. XI.—Chiloglottis Pescottiana, sp. nov.

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(Communicated by Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc.).

(With Plate XXV.).

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A slender glabrous plant 3 to 7 inches high; with two basal leaves on long petioles, oblong-lanceolate, of varying length and width, usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches long; one bract, sheathing, acuminate, situated above the middle of the stem. Flowers single, greenish-bronze, with dark purple calli.

Lateral sepals linear-lanceolate, recurved, connate at the extreme base; dorsal sepal spathulate-acuminate, more or less incurved over column and about same length as lateral sepals. Lateral petals spreading, lanceolate, much wider, but about same length as lateral sepals. Labellum oblong, quite rounded at tip, on a very short moveable articulation, rather shorter than lateral sepals, slightly recurved about the middle of lamina. Calli darkpurple distributed as follows:—(1) One large crescentic sessile callus in middle line in advance of all the others; (2) a large bilobed stalked callus about midway between this and base of lamina; (3) numerous stalked calli, small and medium sized, between (1) and (2); (4) a somewhat irregular row of small stalked calli running on either side of the middle line from the bend in the lamina to its base. Column shorter than dorsal sepal, winged especially in its upper part, the wings being produced into two short falcate processes above and behind the anther; anther blunt, situated on apex of column immediately above the circular stigma. as in a Caladenia.

The genus Chiloglottis includes six recorded Australian species, four of which have been described by the late R. D. Fitzgerald. One of the latter occurs also in New Zealand and another indigenous species is also recorded from those islands.

The new species is very distinctive and the shape of the labellum alone readily distinguishes it from all others.

The following analytical table will differentiate it from other Australian members of the genus.

I. Petals reflexed.

Labellum more or less obovate, on a claw shorter than the lamina. A few stalked calli on the proximal end of the claw; a large prominent, reflexed, usually green callus at base of lamina; numerous crowded brown calli of varying shapes and sizes in front of this basal callus extending nearly to the tip

... 1. C. diphylla.

Labellum ovate, on a claw about as long as lamina. One group calli at base of lamina, the most prominent of these being a large stalked bilobed gland, the others thick more or less sessile glands, surrounded by small calli with slender stalks; a second large group of small sessile calli in front of the first extending to tip of labellum 2. C. formicifera.

Labellum rhomboidal on a claw shorter than lamina. No calli on claw; lamina with a single, large, stalked, compound, brown callus near base . . 3. C. trapeziforme.

II. Petals spreading or ascending.

Flowers reddish-brown. Petals ascending. lum broadly ovate on a very short claw. A large, brown, long stalked, clavate callus at base of lamina and a short thick, almost sessile, gland in front of this near the centre; a somewhat irregular row of small stalked calli on either side of these

... 4. C. Gunnii.

Flowers green. Petals spreading. Labellum ovate or very broadly lanceolate, on a very short claw. Lamina with shortly stalked or sessile brown calli irregularly grouped in centre and at base 5. C. Muelleri.

Flowers reddish-brown. Petals spreading. Labellum obovate on broad claw. One large reflexed greenish callus at base of lamina, and other large, flat sessile calli along centre surrounded by many small, clavate, stalked calli

... 6. C. trilabra.

Flowers greenish-bronze. Petals spreading. Labellum on very short claw. One large, purple, crescentic, sessile callus in middle line in advance of all the others; another large, bilobed stalked callus about midway between this and base of lamina; numerous stalked calli, small and medium-sized, situated between these two groups; a somewhat irregular row of small stalked calli running on either side of middle line from bend of lamina to its base ...

... 7. C. Pescottiana.



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